



Additional Financing Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

Appraisal Stage

(AF ESRS Appraisal Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 05/13/2024 | Report No: ESRSAFA755



I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)
South Sudan	EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
Project ID	Project Name		
P181549	Productive Safety Net For Socioeconomic Opportunities Project Additional Financing		
Parent Project ID (if any)	Parent Project Name		
P177663	South Sudan Productive Safety Net for Socioeconomic Opportunities Project		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Social Protection & Jobs	Investment Project Financing	4/15/2024	6/21/2024
Estimated Decision Review Date	Total Project Cost		
3/27/2024	70,000,000		

Public Disclosure

Proposed Development Objective

To provide cash transfers and access to income generating opportunities and strengthen the National Safety Net Delivery System.

B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

Yes

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project Activities

The proposed Productive Safety Net for Socioeconomic Opportunities Project (SNSOP) is expected to include four key components: (i) Cash transfer for labor-intensive public works and Complementary Social Measures; (ii) Provision of Economic Opportunities; (iii) Strengthened Institutional Capacity and Social Protection System; and (iv) Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Knowledge Generation.



While it is envisioned that initial on-the-ground implementation will need to be undertaken by third-party agencies, the Government of the Republic of South Sudan will be the direct recipient of the IDA grant and be responsible for all aspects of project design, management, and implementation. As such, the focus from the outset will be on strengthening government capacities in terms of systems, procedures, and institutional development. Efforts will be given to building on the experiences and lessons of previous relevant interventions in South Sudan (e.g. Safety Net and Skills Development Project (SNSDP, P143915) and the current South Sudan Safety Net Project (P169274)) to scale up what works and pilot new initiatives, starting small and expand gradually, taking into account capacity and operational constraints. The design of project activities is informed by the analytical work of the World Bank and partners in the social protection sector in South Sudan and other contexts affected by fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV). This will provide opportunities for testing innovations and advancing policy dialogue around increased coherence in safety net approaches guided by evidence of success. Further, the project design actively aims to strengthen the humanitarian-development-peace nexus for longer term stability and development in support of ongoing recovery efforts. Lastly, gender and GBV considerations, as well as climate change adaptations, are mainstreamed across all project components.

Component 1: will provide cash assistance to poor and vulnerable HHs to meet immediate consumption gaps while also supporting resilience building to withstand future natural shocks and promoting improved household awareness and investment in human capital growth. Specifically, cash assistance will be provided through two modalities, (i) Cash Transfer through participation in Labor-Intensive Public Works (LIPW) or participation in behavioral change communications training that aim to promote human capital development, and (ii) Direct Income Support to the poorest and most vulnerable HHs that are labor constrained to engage in LIPW. The combination of protective support to households and investment in resilience building community assets will help sustain livelihoods, strengthen resilience, and prevent the most vulnerable from falling into destitution or being forcibly displaced. Broadly, this sub-component will finance cash transfers to the beneficiaries participating in public works activities and behavioral change communications training and HHs benefiting from DIS; equipment, materials and skilled labor that would be necessary inputs to complete the selected public works with reasonable quality (e.g. group-based small scale agricultural and urban infrastructure LIPW activities); and associated costs of implementing partners in implementing the LIPW and delivering accompanying social measures for human capital accumulation.

Component 2: Provision of Economic Opportunities: This component will pilot measures aimed at enhancing economic opportunities of poor and vulnerable youth in selected project locations in an effort to support the “Idle Youth” to become productive citizens of South Sudan. In particular, it will target a subset of eligible cash transfer beneficiaries, with priority given to male youth, and support them to strengthen their livelihoods and income generating opportunities for enhanced economic welfare. Pairing cash transfers with economic inclusion will support households to focus their investments on livelihoods, with the cash transfer used to smoothen consumption in times of need. Targeting a subset of Component 1 beneficiaries will also enable the proposed project to use a single mobilization, targeting, payment, grievances and monitoring system for both components, thereby ensuring cost-efficiency and harmonization and synergies of efforts. To that end, in addition to the cash assistance, these beneficiaries will be provided with a series of economic interventions tailored to the local context, taking into account the impact of limited formal economic opportunities and youth capacity on design choice and the need to ensure differentiated approaches across rural and urban areas.

Component 3: Strengthened Institutional Capacity and Social Protection System: This component will support institutional capacity building for SP and strengthening of the safety net delivery system to serve as the foundation for



an eventual government-led national safety net program in South Sudan. Currently, the cash assistance under the ongoing Bank-funded SSSNP is being directly implemented through a UN agency, namely the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). This limits the project’s ability to invest in national government institutions for capacity building, creating a gap in sustaining the efforts to develop the SP sector. However, the shift back to government-led implementation under the proposed SNSOP now provides an important opportunity to continue strengthening institutional capacity and delivery systems to enable the Government to gradually take over full management and implementation of a nationally owned safety net program in a phased approach. This will not only ensure a sustained investment in predictable and reliable safety net provision for human capital accumulation but will also support increased citizen confidence in national institutions by signaling the government’s commitment to supporting the welfare of its people.

Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), and Knowledge Generation: This component will support the operation of the project implementation units (PIUs), coordination among stakeholders, fiduciary and safeguards management, monitoring and evaluation, training, and studies for the preparation of subsequent phases. It will also ensure that robust monitoring and supervision arrangements are established, including a third-party monitor (TPM) to track progress, take stock of implementation experience, and identify challenges for timely response and course correction. It will also support coordination and collaboration with partners to leverage on existing efforts for maximum impact. Related, this component will include a strong learning agenda to take stock of lessons learned and experiences of particular aspects of the socioeconomic interventions to facilitate the scale-up of activities.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1 Overview of Environmental and Social Project Settings

The proposed SNSOP AF will be implemented in all the 10 SNSOP counties i.e., Juba, Torit, Bor, Pibor, Kapoeta East, Tonj South, Gogrial West, Yei, Melu, Raj, Pariang and Maban. The AF will scale up activities in these counties and add three counties which will be selected factoring in the impact of refugee influx and poverty indicators. Selection of new locations will be done based on the established Project Targeting Index (PTI), which was agreed between the World Bank and the Government in July 2021 following intensive consultations and consists of the following seven vulnerability indicators: (i) poverty rate; (ii) food insecurity ratings; (iii) share of children in severe and moderate acute malnutrition; (iv) share of IDPs; (v) number of conflicts; (vi) number of functional clinics per 1,000 people; and (vii) number of primary schools per 1,000 people.

South Sudan is a landlocked country that falls almost entirely (96 per cent) within the Nile River Basin in East-Central Africa. The country is covered by extensive grasslands, wetlands, and tropical forests. Its natural assets include significant agricultural, mineral, timber, and energy resources. It’s characterized by many distinct social and cultural groups. In addition, there are other vulnerable groups in South Sudan, people affected by human-made social and economic shocks, refugees, IDPs, demobilized soldiers (including those displaced), child soldiers, young girls, women headed households, child headed households, female ex-combatants, etc. Therefore, it is essential that project interventions are accessible, culturally appropriate, and inclusive which require equitable access and benefits via culturally appropriate forms of meaningful consultations on their specific needs and livelihood models.

D.2 Overview of Borrower’s Institutional Capacity for Managing Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts



The project will be implemented by the MAFS, which will serve as the lead implementing agency, while the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (MGCSW) will implement activities under Component 3. The MAFS will be the lead implementing agency responsible for overall implementation and fiduciary and safeguards compliance for the project through the established PCU. The MAFS has strong previous experience in implementing the SNSDP with day-to-day oversight and management, including on project management, coordination, partner and community mobilization and facilitation, capacity building, training, environmental and social risk management, fiduciary, and M&E. The SNSDP was completed without any significant fiduciary and safeguards issues, including a clean audit and no ineligible expenditures, contributing to a rating of Moderately Satisfactory outcome by the World Bank’s Independent Evaluation Group (IEG).

While The SSSNP (which is scheduled to close in Nov. 2022) follows third-party implementation, the MAFS continues to provide strategic guidance and oversight and technical support, serving as the chair for the Government’s advisory and coordination structures, namely National Advisory Committee (NAC) and the National Technical Committee (NTC). Considering the recent strategic shift by the World Bank from third-party implementation to government-led implementation, the MAFS is now also the lead implementing agency for two Bank-financed agriculture projects Resilient Agricultural Livelihood Project and Emergency Locust Response Project (RALP- P169120 and ELRP- 174546), which has supported the establishment of the PCU whereby relevant environmental and social (E&S) staff is being hired to support project implementation and safeguards compliance. Implementation capacity assessment of the MAFS has therefore been undertaken as part of the preparation of these two projects and found to be adequate, albeit continuing to require intensive hands-on support for on-the-ground delivery of assistance. In order to establish and maintain a functional environmental and social risk management and organizational structure throughout the Project implementation period MAFS PCU will have one Environmental Safeguards Specialist, one Social Safeguards Specialist and one SEA/SH Specialist. The project will leverage the experience of the established PCU’s for other WB projects including the experience on UNOPS PCU who will be engaged by the MAFS to provide technical support on E&S including other areas. UNOPS has a well-established team of Environmental, Social, Gender and Security specialist who continue to work and support SSSNP. It is envisaged that this team will continue to support on-the-ground implementation of key project activities and ensure fiduciary and safeguards compliance at the local level. A third party monitoring (TPM) will also be engaged to monitor E&S performance following the requirements of ESMF. TPM will assess the status and performance of a project, its compliance status, or emerging issues; with relevant and recognized experience when structural elements or components of a project that are situated in high-risk security locations, party to provide an unbiased perspective of E&S issues and status, and to make recommendations for improvement, where relevant.

The Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare (MGCSW) will be an implementing partner, leading activities on institutional capacity building and systems strengthening under Component 3. While the MGCSW is the mandated line ministry for SP activities, it doesn’t have adequate capacity to manage and implement projects. The World Bank through the SNSDP established basic safety net delivery tools to implement safety net interventions, namely: (i) community-based household targeting mechanism, (ii) MIS, (iii) GIS enabled biometric enrollment and payment mechanisms, and (iv) GRM, and also due to severe understaffing for SP at both national and local levels, coupled with on-going implementation and management capacity constraints WB supported the MGCSW to establish and equip a Social Protection department to spearhead and coordinate SP activities. . As such, the vision is that the Social Protection department within the MGCSW will initially lead on institutional capacity building and strengthening of the safety net delivery system, including developing a design of a nationally owned safety net program, with a view to



gradually transition the management and implementation of a government-led national safety net programs to the MGCSW in subsequent phases of interventions. Specifics of how the institutional arrangements between the MAFS and MGCSW will look like will be determined during preparation. Technical assistance aimed at institutional capacity building and systems strengthening will be provided to the SP department of the MGCSW, which serves as a key building block of the government-led safety net program. Building on the NSPPF, the series of capacity building efforts will lay the foundation for the MGCSW to effectively monitor the implementation and performance of social protection programs and operationalize the NSPPF. Furthermore, in order to support safeguards implementation capacity of Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare (MGCSW), as implementing partner, a capacity building support will be provided from the Bank on WB ESF.

Currently, the cash assistance under the SSSNP is being directly implemented through a UN agency, namely UNOPS, which limits the project’s ability to invest in national government institutions for capacity building, creating a gap in sustaining the efforts to develop the SP sector started by the SNSDP. These set of activities will serve as the first phase of efforts to fill the capacity gap within the MGCSW, which will lay the foundation for the development and roll out of a nationally owned safety net program in the future. The possible activities under the component will include developing a capacity building plan, particularly for the SP Unit within MGCSW, and providing technical assistance, as appropriate.

In the absence of an enabling environment for widescale mobile payment systems, beneficiaries will receive physical cash at the time of payment, except for Juba where mobile money payment will be piloted. MAFS will competitively-select financial service provider that will deliver cash to beneficiaries. The MAFS will provide the recipient list and amount of money to the financial service provider, and the list of beneficiaries will be generated from the MIS. The MIS will capture beneficiaries' biometric data, which will be used to ensure that only the eligible individuals will receive the cash transfer. The financial service provider i.e., paying agent, pays beneficiaries verifying them biometrically. In addition, implementing partners (i.e. UNOPS and NGOs contracted by MAFS to implement the project) and community leaders will be present and monitor the transfer process to ensure transparency and accountability. Based on the findings of a recently concluded analytical work, the project will pilot the use of mobile money payments in Juba. Mobile money payments would help strengthen transparency and safety and were assessed to be feasible in large urban center like Juba under the SSSNP. This pilot would inform potential future scale up of mobile money payments in urban areas.

Public Disclosure

II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) Substantial

A.1 Environmental Risk Rating Moderate

The AF will enable SNSOP to reach refugees as well as returnees and host communities residing within those refugee-hosting states by focusing on areas that need the most support. Geographic expansion will be guided by distribution of refugee population location and food security vulnerability. The climate-smart public works will continue to be labor intensive and will focus on activities that strengthen climate resilience to benefit the community at large, with the aim of improved community assets for better natural resource management, thereby contributing to climate



adaptation. The AF will not introduce new public work categories but rather will be limited to the categories of subprojects already agreed under the Project and for which appropriate environmental and social risk management tools have been developed. The public work subprojects include small-scale works which are expected to have positive impacts: employment creation, income generation and livelihoods diversification. Although the PW subprojects are aimed at enhancing the environment and increasing the productive capacity of the natural resource base, they also have the potential for adverse environmental impacts on human populations and/or the biophysical environment if their location, design or construction do not follow good environmental practices. The potential negative environmental impacts may include open borrow pits, open shallow wells, improper waste disposal, pollution, loss of biodiversity, and health and safety issues. However, due to the small-scale nature of public works investments, the potential negative environmental impacts of the subprojects are expected to be localized, temporary, and easily mitigated through sensible construction management techniques and diligent management practices. Furthermore, these environmental risks will be managed through the Project ESMF procedure which is adequate based on the project performance to date. Although the subprojects are small-scale and are largely beneficial to the environment, due to the contextual risks associated with the conflict in many parts of the country, and the low ESRM capacity particularly at local level, the environmental risk of the AF is maintained as Moderate as the Project.

A.2 Social Risk Rating

Substantial

The AF has positive impacts through scaling up the cash transfers and complementary social measures to refugees, host communities including South Sudanese returnees, and other eligible beneficiary households in existing and additional locations, this builds up the spirit of social cohesion among the returnees, refugees and host communities, (ii) expanding the economic inclusion activities for youth for refugees and host communities including South Sudanese returnees; (iii) The social risks may include: (i) social exclusion and elite capture, (ii) insufficient community engagement, (iii) inadequate participation of women, youth, refugees, returnees and other vulnerable groups, (iv) use of child labor, and (v) increased cases of sexual exploitation, harassment and abuse as a result of engagement in the project and due to misunderstanding on the utilization of cash received from the project, (vi) inadequate design of public works activities failing to take into account specific gender/and other vulnerable groups such as refugees and returnees considerations, (vii) communal conflicts over sharing and distribution of resources as well as tension between refugees/returnees and host communities over limited resources. More to the point, security risks, considering that some project activities could intensify existing and latent conflicts associated with the evolving security situation in the country. Based on this assessment, the overall social risk rating is considered Substantial.

B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered

B.1 Relevance of Environmental and Social Standards

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Relevant

The AF is intended to scale up activities across components. The AF under component 1 will be expanded to extend support to an estimated 45,000 additional households including refugees and host communities. The transfer duration (15 months), frequency (every two months) and amount will be the same as the Project (US\$2.7 per day). The climate-smart public works will continue to be labor intensive and will focus on activities that strengthen climate resilience to benefit the community at large, All new beneficiaries that will benefit from the project under the AF’s envelope will

Public Disclosure



benefit from the light and in-depth complementary social measure (CSM) as per the standard package that is attached to the safety net transfers under SNSOP's design. The AF will consider additional complementary social module that will respond to specific social issues/barriers that refugees may face in addition to the existing modules (WASH, financial literacy and nutrition), for example psycho-social support and climate change related activities.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan, including a community Grievance Redress Mechanism; shall be updated, and disclosed prior to appraisal.

MAFS/MGCSW in coordination with UNOPS are satisfactorily implementing the Project. They were able to undertake trainings and workshops on environmental and social risk management including environmental and social screening, Integrated Pest Management, voluntary land donation processes, GRM handling, beneficiary selection criteria, gender-based violence (GBV), and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) issues, including GBV safety audits. ES screenings have been undertaken along with site specific management plans specifically for public works subprojects. The project has a functional Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) sensitive to GBV/SEA/SH. The AF will strengthen the existing system established for the Project.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

Relevant

ESS2 is relevant to the Project principally in respect of project beneficiaries who will work on the LIPW in return for transfers in the form of cash or food. These fall within the ESS2 category of "community workers".

Differentiated provisions will be provided to the different workers under the project, i.e., civil servants, MAFS PCU and MGCSW staff and consultants, workers engaged by third-party implementers (UNOPS and NGOs) and third-party monitors; and community workers. Where government civil servants are working in connection with the Project, they will remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing public sector employment agreement or arrangement.

The PW subprojects will be small, labor-intensive works engaging community workers with hand-tools, working on subprojects such as soil-and-water conservation, clearing and levelling community roads, and working on small social infrastructure, without any heavy equipment on site.

The Recipient has prepared Labor Management Procedures (LMP) proportional to the activities, risks and impacts, setting out detailed procedures to ensure compliance with the standards of ESS2 for all labor categories involved. LMP will include, amongst others, measures to: i) ensure that community labor is provided on a voluntary basis, ii) establish work hours, paid as agreed and in a timely manner, iii) ensure that inclusion of women, refugees and returnees are given adequate attention; iv) ensure occupational health and safety of project workers, including the community workers; and (v) ensure that ESS 2 requirements on working conditions fully implemented.

The ESMF includes an OHS Plan, which requires the implementing agency to ensure that all required measures for health and safety are effective on site, including labor management, the exclusion of child labor, and the reporting of accidents and injuries. The ESMF also contains a detailed procedure for the Grievance Redress Mechanism as applicable to PW, in order to ensure that work-place concerns can be voiced, complaints made about problems arising, and that such issues be expeditiously addressed. To prevent and respond to SEA risks at the work-place, the beneficiaries will be sensitized on the risks and prevention of GBV/SEA. To address overall GBV/SEA risks, the recipient has developed a GBV/SEA Prevention and Response Action Plan based on the findings of the GBV Risk Assessment. The Project LMP will be used for the AF.

Public Disclosure



ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Relevant

Similar to the Project, there are potential sources of pollution from public works spoils and various waste that could result from the scaling up of rehabilitation and maintenance of potential urban small-scale public works infrastructure. Safe management of spoils and general waste handling and disposal will be one of the major environmental challenges in the AF and is expected to be managed by subproject ESMPs, based on the general guidance provided in the ESMF. The subprojects will also procure raw material such as construction water, sand, stones, timber, etc., that, if not well managed, could result in overexploitation and induced strain on the limited community sources. Consequently, construction materials will be continuously sourced from legally approved sites whilst following measures specified in Good International Industry Practices (GIIPs) such as the World Bank General Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) guidelines. The potential key environmental health and safety (EHS) impacts and risks include: transport related (traffic, accidents, fuel use), vehicle related waste management (used oil, batteries, etc.); storage and distribution facilities (e.g., warehouses, etc.) including potential fire and safety (including control of dust), pest control (rodents, insects), material use (energy, water), worker OHS (use of equipment, heavy lifting, etc.), and waste management. The Guidelines in use by the Project, which are annexed to the Project ESMF, will be used for the AF.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

Relevant

Given the small-scale nature and scope of public work investments, the community health and safety risk will be limited to hazards related to handling and use of tools and equipment by workers, trip hazards from drainage trenches and deep excavations, manual handling, exposure of project workers and equipment to security element. These in addition to the overall country FCV context, violence (political, criminal, ethnic, etc.) and GBV heightens the project safety risk. Enforcement of the subproject ESMPs developed as part of the Project ESMF will be a priority under the AF. The SEA/SH action plan developed for the Project will be adapted, with a dedicated Gender/GBV Specialist to support project implementation and the Security Management Plan will be adapted to ensure that safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out in a manner that avoids or minimizes risks to the project-affected communities and workers. Based on the Security Risk Assessment, different security measures shall be implemented to reduce the level of risk to acceptable levels which shall be synthesized in the security management plan. The measures shall be proportional to the potential risks.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Relevant

Similar to the Project, the AF design does not foresee any activities that would result in any impacts requiring resettlement and/or livelihood restoration. Extensive consultations via a community driven development (CDD) approach will ensure that subprojects will only be implemented on public lands free of individual or collective, non-government use; or on land donated voluntarily for the project according to Voluntary Land Donation guidelines outlined in the ESMF to be adapted for this AF, encompassing amongst others: (i) the need of participatory identification of subprojects, (ii) land donors' awareness of a refusal option, (iii) the project's proactive assurance to avoid any material, institutional, and/or social pressure, with special, material consideration and support for vulnerable households, (v) verification of the process by witnesses, and (vi) for all lands, including collectively used land, donation can only occur with the explicit, written consent of individuals using or occupying the land. The Project will ensure respective documentation and for any suggested subproject in contradiction with the above provisions, such subprojects



will be considered ineligible for Project support. Moreover, VLD should not occur if it requires physical relocation, loss of structures or fixed assets on the affected portion of land which will be the basis for involuntary resettlement. All proposed activities that require land should pass through proper screening using the screening checklist included in the ESMF. Subprojects requiring involuntary land acquisition would be excluded.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Relevant

The design of the PW program, which is limited to community subprojects implemented in inhabited areas, together with the PW subproject ESMF Screening procedure, is designed to eliminate any PW subproject or identify project design solutions that would avoid negative impacts on forests, natural or critical habitats, or protected areas of high biodiversity value. For those subprojects where such impacts are unavoidable, subproject-specific ESMP will identify potential impacts and propose relevant mitigation measures to minimize such impacts.

ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

Relevant

The Social Assessment (SA) for the Project has provided guidance to the project on how to mainstream respective measures in the AF design to address vulnerabilities and affected communities will be informed of these measures through stakeholder consultations that are culturally appropriate and community engagements throughout AF implementation. As per the SA and defined project activities, FPIC shall not be applicable for this AF. Since the proposed additional financing will target HHs in communities affected counties already covered by the SNSOP project, the SA prepared for the project will be adopted by the AF and will be implemented throughout the AF.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

Relevant

No direct impacts on cultural heritage is anticipated because of the Project activities. However, there may be possible chance finds of archaeological sites, artefacts etc during construction activities that deserve precautionary mechanism to address potential risks to the cultural heritage that may be discovered by chance.

The risks to cultural heritage will be addressed by the Project as follows:

- Subprojects likely to be implemented within, or in the vicinity of, a known cultural heritage site will be eliminated in the PW ESMF Screening process;
- Unexpected encounters with cultural heritage artefacts during subproject implementation will be addressed by a Cultural Heritage Chance-Finds Procedure. The Cultural Heritage Chance-Finds Procedure forms part of the ESMF.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

Not Currently Relevant

The Project does not involve Financial Intermediaries

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Relevant

Public Disclosure



The AF is intended to scale up activities among poor households and communities with a close focus on the inclusion of refugees and returnees and hence they will be the primary stakeholders. Other key stakeholders include all participating counties, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Ministry of Gender and Social Welfare, as well as civil society organizations (CSOs), and humanitarian and development partners that will be actively involved in the design and implementation of the AF

The AF will continue to recognize the need for an effective and inclusive engagement with all relevant stakeholders and the population at large. This AF will further strengthen the approach established in the Project to engage with stakeholders through meaningful consultation and disclosure of culturally and linguistically appropriate information, considering the specific challenges associated with access to information in fragile and conflict-affected contexts.

The Project SEP that was prepared in accordance with the requirements of ESS10 shall be updated and disclosed prior to appraisal. The SEP outlines in detail the characteristics and interests of the relevant stakeholder groups and timing and methods of engagement with clear focus on the engagement of refugees, returnees and host communities throughout the life of the AF.

The AF will rely on the Project GRM and will continue to strengthen a separate channel for GBV/SEA/SH complaints. It will continue to strengthen efforts towards addressing GBV related grievances, including the use of a hotline, as feasible. Grievances will be handled at grass root level by the community-based functional appeals structure that has been established by the SSSNP and strengthened under the SNSOP. The GRM will address each area of the feedback cycle: (i) uptake, (ii) sort and process, (iii) acknowledge and follow up, (iv) verify, investigate, and act, (v) monitor and evaluate, and (vi) provide feedback to the complainant as well as to project management and the World Bank, (vii) close the complaint once confirmed to be resolved to the satisfaction of the complainant.

Public Disclosure

B.2 Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways Yes

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas No

B.3 Other Salient Features

Use of Borrower Framework No

South Sudan is FCV country with capacity limitation. Thus use of Borrower Framework is not being considered.

Use of Common Approach No

Currently, there are no financing partners.

C. Overview of Required Environmental and Social Risk Management Activities



C.1 What Borrower environmental and social analyses, instruments, plans and/or frameworks are planned or required during implementation?

- i. The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) which has been developed for the Project will be updated and adopted.
- ii. Labor Management Procedures (LMP) including grievance redress mechanism for workers- as part of the ESMF will be adopted for the AF.
- iii. The Integrated pest management (IPM) guideline that has been developed for the Project will be adopted and implemented.
- iv. Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Harassment action plan that has been developed for the Project will be adopted and implemented.
- v. The Security Management Plan (SMP) that has been developed and is being implemented for the project will be adopted for the AF.
- vi. Since there is no significant change in terms of the geographic location from the Project i.e., the AF will scale up activities of the Project that will increase the number of new beneficiary households, the Social Assessment (SA) that was carried out to cover the Indigenous People/Sub-Saharan African Historical Underserved Traditional Local Communities, will be adopted for the AF.

III. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

Task Team Leader: Makda Getachew Abebe	Title: Senior Social Protection Specialist
Email: mabebe3@worldbank.org	

IV. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

V. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Makda Getachew Abebe, Erina Iwami, Andrea Vermehren
ADM Environmental Specialist:	Tamene Tiruneh Matebe
ADM Social Specialist:	Charity Nyombe Gabriel Modi



V. APPROVAL

Practice Manager (ENV/SOC) Helene Monika Carlsson Rex Cleared on 13-May-2024 at 10:02:2 GMT-04:00

Safeguards Advisor ESSA Ernani Jose Sfoggia Pilla (SAESSA) Concurred on 15-Apr-2024 at 10:12:27 GMT-04:00